

palatable to Mexico resulted in its rejection by the Mexican government. A semi-official statement, given out here on Wednesday night, declaring that the troops "would not be withdrawn under any circumstances until the Villa bands had been cleaned up," was telegraphed to Mexico City and promptly retracted.

The President's conciliatory statement twenty-four hours later did not mend the matter. Carranza, convinced that the American government was deceiving him, insisted on the American obligation to withdraw made definite.

The Call for Militia.

Secretary Baker said the orders sending more troops to the border were made upon the joint recommendation of both General Scott and General Funston, and were without significance in connection with the Scott-Oregon conferences.

Generals Scott and Funston advised the department that more troops were urgently needed along the border, as a return of the Big Bend raiders might be expected. They stated that the regulars on patrol duty were insufficient to adequately guard against repetition of the Big Bend raid.

The text of Secretary Baker's notification to the governors of the three states follows:

"Having in view the possibility of further aggression upon the territory of the United States from Mexico, and the necessity for the proper protection of that frontier, the President has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by the Constitution and laws and call out the organized militia necessary for that purpose."

"I am, in consequence, instructed by the President to call into the service of the United States, through you, the organized militia of the State of Arizona (Texas or New Mexico), which the President directs shall be concentrated at the places designated by the commanding general, Southern Department, now at El Paso, Tex., and which he has been directed to communicate to you."

Upon arrival of the organized militia at the designated places of rendezvous they will be mustered into the service of the United States by officers of the regular army designated for that purpose."

In addition three regiments of regular infantry were today ordered to the border. These regiments were the 30th Infantry, now at Plattsburgh, N. Y.; the 3rd Infantry, at Madison Barracks, divided between Watertown and Oswego, N. Y.; the 21st Infantry, at Vancouver Barracks, and two battalions of the 14th Infantry, one at Fort Lawton, near Seattle, and one at Spokane, Wash.

Baker Issues Statement.

Secretary Baker today issued the following statement regarding the use of the militia:

"The outbreak in the Big Bend district of the Rio Grande has so far further emphasized the danger of similar occurrences along our long border that the President has called out the militia of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas and directed them to report to General Funston, who will assign them to stations along the border for patrol duty. In addition to that, two (three actually were ordered) additional regiments of regular infantry have been directed to proceed to the border and such further arrangements will be made as are necessary for the complete security of the people of the United States against raids of this character."

Strength of Militia Called.

According to the last reports to the War Department, the Arizona guard is composed of eleven companies of infantry, with a total of fifty-six officers and 806 men. The incomplete regiment has no machine guns or supply company, and it is scattered through the state.

The New Mexico guard is composed of one battery of field artillery, located at Roswell, and a regiment of infantry, without machine guns or a supply company. The total enrolled strength is sixty-two officers and 908 men.

The Texas guard consists of one field hospital, four squadrons of cavalry, one battery of field artillery and three regiments of infantry, of which only one has a machine gun company and none of which has a supply company. The total force is 181 officers and 2,908 men.

The grand total enrollment of this force in October, 1915, according to these figures, was 399 officers and 4,679 men. Because of border conditions, officials here feel certain that the force will be increased a third or more in the course of the next few days.

45,000 Troops Available.

Including the troops ordered out today, there will be nearly 45,000 soldiers, perhaps 60,000, along the border or in Mexico, according to the best available figures here.

The War Department has declined to publish actual numbers, but with the entire mobile army, except five troops of cavalry, under General Funston's command, in addition to the 4,000 or more guardsmen and the several thousand recruits who are being forwarded to the regular regiments as fast as they are mustered in, the United States has a considerable army strung out along the 1,500 miles of the international line.

Calling out the national guard for the first time under the present militia law brings up the fact that, as written, that act authorizes the President to use the state soldiers either within or without United States territory. The provision authorizing the use of the guardsmen as such beyond the border was held to be unconstitutional by former Attorney General Wickham. It never has been passed upon by the Supreme Court, and President Wilson has full legal authority to employ the state forces beyond the border if he so desires. Only an injunction against the War Department could prevent it.

Will Enter Nation's Service.

By the terms of the law the guardsmen must be mustered into the service of the United States before they come under complete control of the Federal government. Their oaths of enlistment to the various states make the acceptance of this Federal status obligatory, however, and there is no question of their entering into the present situation. The full enrolled strength of each regiment called out is liable for service under penalty of court-martial action.

Army officers believe there will be no difficulty in getting the full strength. They anticipate a great spur of enlistment in the three states because of the chance for active service.

The regiments now are at peace strength. Under the interpretation placed on the law the states are required to recruit them immediately to full war strength and to send the recruits forward as fast as they are sworn in.

President Wilson specified no time of service in his call. The law authorizes him to do so, but does not make it mandatory. The situation on the border is such that no forecast of the length of time they will be needed can be made.

Eliseo Arrondondo, Mexican Ambassador designate, took to the State Department today a written statement of the information upon which he bases charges that the Glenn Springs raid was planned and possibly carried out from the American side of the line. Because of this he presented a request that the United States take additional precautions on its own side of the boundary. The Ambassador was informed that additional troops already had been sent and more would follow should there be need. He expressed satisfaction at the steps taken and formally repudiated in the name of his government all published statements that General Obregon had presented a demand for the immediate withdrawal of the American troops.

With 8,000 additional troops under orders for the Mexican border, Administration officials felt to-night that immediately necessary steps had been taken to prevent further raising of American border towns by bandits.

Three bases have been established for mobilization of the militia—Douglas, Ariz.; San Antonio, Tex.; and Columbus, N. M.

President Wilson and his Cabinet discussed the Mexican situation today, but the President had authorized the new troop orders before his advisers gathered. General Scott and General Funston recommended early in the day that additional forces be sent to the border. After an exchange of telegrams, General Funston suggested that the national guard from the three states named be called out in addition to the sending of all of the regular infantry to join his command. His suggestion was promptly approved, and orders dispatched.

MILITIA CAMPS IN THREE TOWNS

State Troops to Mobilize at San Antonio, Douglas and Columbus.

SERVICE EXPECTED TO LAST MONTHS

Funston Goes to San Antonio to Settle Disposition of Men Along Border.

San Antonio, Tex., May 9.—General Funston, has designated Fort Sam Houston, at San Antonio, as the mobilization point for the organized militia of Texas; Douglas for the Arizona national guard and Columbus for the New Mexico militia.

Officers at headquarters estimated that the mobilization at all three points should be completed within a week. It was indicated that the troops might be held in camp for a short time before being sent to their border stations. The camp at San Antonio will be the largest, containing approximately 3,500 men.

The militiamen will be mustered into the United States service as fast as they reach mobilization camps. Major Orrin R. Wolfe will serve as general muster officer for all three states, with assistants in each state.

Service for Months. Members of the state organizations will be subject to physical examinations to establish their fitness for service.

That the term of service probably will be for months rather than weeks was indicated at headquarters. One officer said the militia would be required for patrol duty along the border until the Mexican situation had been settled.

As soon as the mobilization points were designated orders were issued for the preparation of camps, assembling quarters, mess halls and other necessary steps. The camps will be in readiness by the time the first of the militia arrive.

Disposition of Militia. General Funston left El Paso to-night and will reach headquarters here to-morrow night. He will at once tackle the problem of disposing of the militia to the best advantage along the border. Tentative plans have been worked out by Major Malvern Hill Barnum, chief of staff, and will be submitted to General Funston.

It is believed that General Funston gave orders governing the disposition of incoming regular troops before leaving El Paso.

Austin, Tex., May 9.—The normal strength of the national guard in Mexico is 3,392 men, of whom 207 are officers, according to Adjutant General Hutchings. The guard, however, can be quickly brought up to a war strength of 6,118 men by recruiting 180 men to each company. The troops at present consist of an infantry brigade of three regiments, a squadron of cavalry, one battery of field artillery and one field hospital corps.

Phoenix, Ariz., May 9.—The peace strength of the Arizona National Guard ordered to the border to-day is 860

men, according to Adjutant General Charles W. Harris. The militia could be recruited to its full war strength of 1,800 men, fully equipped, within five days if necessary, General Harris said.

Santa Fe, N. M., May 9.—New Mexico's militia, comprising approximately 1,100 men, can be on its way to the border in twenty-four hours, according to a statement made to-day by Adjutant General Harry T. Herring.

The state has a regiment of infantry, a battery of artillery and a field hospital corps. It can draw on the state military institute at Roswell for officers.

"While I have thought the citizens of the border counties have been engaged their danger, I must admit they have had a good deal of cause for uneasiness, which this order will remove," said Governor McDonald.

CARRANZA ORGAN SEES WAR NEAR

Declares All Mexico Will Resist "Unjust" U. S. Demands.

Mexico City, May 9.—Commenting editorially to-day on the gravity of the international situation growing out of the border raid at Glenn Springs, Tex., "El Pueblo," the official government organ, says:

"We are confronted by the most serious, the most grave moment of our national life. We are facing the tremendous danger of war, which we have never desired and never dreamed of, and which surely is not desired by the United States."

"The nation ought to know the truth and ought to consider that all the sacrifices, all the anguish which our struggle to purify our political organization and reconquer the liberties of the people have cost should not be rendered sterile by an absurd and unjust war."

Wilson Blocks Reforms. "But before obtaining, and in the light of the recent events, the unjust attitude of a great power, Mexico should remember the figures of Cuauhtemoc and Juarez, and know that life without honor is worth nothing."

"From the beginning of the struggle to implant a constitutional form of government has been met with constant difficulties from Washington, which we have met with impatience, good faith and a legitimate defense of the general interests of the country. In the United States refugee Mexicans, in union with capitalists, Catholics and American adventurers, have plotted to undo the work of our revolution."

"The stupid aggression of Villa and his bandits is not an isolated factor, but is connected with the work of these diverse elements along the frontier, who daily try to overthrow the Constitution, to implant a constitutional form of government and disturb the tranquility of the United States."

"Far from trying to reach an agreement, they have been so insolent, so arrogant, so that the roots of these conspiracies might be cut out for all, the United States sends a so-called punitive expedition into Mexican territory."

"We have a right to believe that President Wilson, who knew how to face the great crisis of the European war, who has proclaimed and sustained his pacific theories, who has seen through the schemes of his enemies and who has repudiated his arms to the Latin-American republics in an appeal for continental solidarity under the Monroe Doctrine, will not retrace his steps, will not tear up the foundations of his prestige by unleashing a war, which nothing can justify, and sacrifice a people already weakened and bled by their internal struggles."

"Against such a war are the collective interests of both countries, but if, unfortunately, we are dragged into such a war, President Wilson may rest assured that never again will the United States have the confidence of a single Latin-American nation, and as for Mexico, while one Mexican stands the ground which he covers will be his home, his religion, his honor."

Austin, Tex., May 9.—Governor James E. Ferguson of Texas to-night issued a statement in which he declared that now was the proper time for American intervention in Mexico, to restore order in that country, "if it takes ten or fifty years." The statement says in part:

"A temporary protection of the border will accomplish nothing. If we catch and punish one bandit another takes his place to-morrow. If a ruler is put in power to-day he is betrayed to-morrow. Loyalty to any leader is lacking and patriotism is unknown. The ruthless spilling of American blood on American soil now gives us justification, and it is now our duty to do whatever is necessary to permanently prevent a recurrence of further outrages against our people."

"As one who has endorsed and now indorses the policy of the present Administration; as one who has measured his word and is now mindful of the position here assumed and its consequences, I have come reluctantly to the conclusion that it is now the solemn duty of the United States to enter Mexico and assume control of that unfortunate country and give to the Mexican people that stability of government which they are now unable and helpless to establish, whether it takes ten or fifty years to do it."

To less will be to state our duty to our national honor and our duty to the Mexican people."

TEXAS GOVERNOR FOR INVASION

Indorses Wilson Policy Up to Present, but Wants Action Now.

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6-YEAR LAW STUDY ASSURED

College Men Need Not Spend Extra Year as Clerk in Office.

College students who spend their senior year of college in the first year of a law school course may be admitted to practice immediately upon graduation and passing the bar examinations without serving a year as clerk in a law office, according to a recent ruling by the Court of Appeals. The announcement was made yesterday by Dean Stone of the Columbia Law School.

Dean Stone has worked ever since the regulation requiring a year's clerkship went into effect, in 1911, to remove the restriction, which made it impossible for a student to combine his college studies and law course in six years. The ruling affects especially the Columbia and Cornell law schools, which are graduate institutions.

"GRINGO" CAPTIVES BECOME CAPTORS

Seven Americans Taken at Boquillas Overpower Guards in Desert.

MEXICANS HOSTAGES FOR LIFE OF DEEMER

Rangers and Soldiers Invade Mexico and Fight with Villistas.

By ROBERT DUNN.
(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Glenn Springs, Tex., May 9 (by courier to Marathon, Tex.)—Three Mexican bandits, transformed on the desert in a twinkling from captors to captives, are held to-night by seven Americans at the Porto Rico de Boquillas mine as hostages for the life of J. Deemer, one of two Americans still in the hands of the band which raided this section last week. The other prisoner is Monroe Payne, a negro. It is believed that neither of them has been killed.

Seven other Americans captured by the raiders at the Porto Rico de Boquillas mines, near Boquillas, Mexico, Saturday morning, overpowered their guards and escaped back to the border. These men, all but one employees of the International Mining Company, of which A. J. McQuatters, of Scott-Oregon conference fame, is vice-president, are Carl Halter, mine superintendent; R. Hasbrouck, assayer; Dr. Homer Powers, of San Angelo, Tex.; W. T. Butler, N. R. McKnight, George Scott and Austin Swazey. Nick Pasartorius escaped previously.

Fear for Four Others. In addition to Deemer and Payne, it is feared that the bandits have captured four Americans identified with the Roberts & Neill Wax Company, at Stillwell Crossing, fifteen miles from Boquillas. These men have not been heard from since the raid.

Invasion of Mexican territory by a force of seven United States soldiers and a body of Texas Rangers was made yesterday in an effort to trail the bandit body which had taken the mining men prisoner. They encountered a small detachment of bandits in the brush on the Mexican side and a fight ensued. It is reported that two of the Mexicans were killed. None of the Americans was hit.

I arrived here this morning with twenty men of Troop A sleeping in the open about the home of W. K. Ellis, owner of the wax plant here. The house was occupied by the Armentout family and other refugees.

Tells of Capture of Party. This is his story told to me by N. J. Pistorius, tram engineer, as he stopped in a motor car in Persimmon Gap, in the desert, where our motors are broken down to-night:

"On Saturday, just before noon, I was at the power plant. A Mexican employee called me to go up on the dump pile. When I reached the top I looked down the barrel of a six-shooter. The man wore no uniform."

"Get down to the tent!" he ordered. I obeyed, having no gun. Though 100 were employed at the mine, only four or five Mexicans were at the power plant, and I do not believe there was

any collusion between them and the bandits.

"At the tent I found Butler. Ten or twelve bandits were clustered about him. He was being questioned by a large, dark man who was addressed as colonel. They declared that they were Villistas. They took all our clothes, money, watches. Then they started to make Butler and me walk toward the mine."

Beaten by Captors. "Once or twice I didn't go fast enough, and they lashed me on the face and hands with a leather quirt. The mine was four miles away, but we had only gone one mile when we met two trucks loaded with ore, which the bandits made us unload. On one of the trucks was Dr. Powers, who also was gathered in. They took us all to the mine in the truck, where they captured Halter, Hasbrouck and the boy called Austin. No resistance was made. All their money and valuables were taken. Then we all started supposedly for Deemer's Store, twelve miles across the Rio Grande by road, but much later by the aerial trolley."

"As we passed a fork in the road the leader asked how much gasoline we had. We answered about an hour's worth. He said this was not enough, adding we were forced to turn toward the tram station, where we secured about twenty-five gallons. It was then that I saw my chance to escape."

Makes Good His Escape. "Pretending to watch the loading of the gasoline on the car, I merely sneaked away through the mesquite toward the works. There I crawled under the feed floor of the loading tram, down a hopper to a place full of oil and waste. For a long time after I was missed I heard the Mexicans calling to me. They cursed, shouting: 'Hunt him up, but do not bring him back! One more Gringo, more or less, does not matter!'

"Finally, when they had given me up, I heard the colonel order the band to march. I stayed in my hiding place until nearly 5 in the afternoon. When I came out I ran into three native blacksmith's helpers, who were friendly to me. They escorted ahead and behind for me until I reached the Rio Grande, in which I was nearly drowned in crossing near midnight. I reached Deemer's at 6 o'clock Sunday morning, so exhausted I could not speak."

Pistorius was being driven out to Marathon in the car of Lloyd Wade, a rancher. He reports to-day sniping at Mexicans across the Rio Grande by settlers in the Boquillas region. Not more than a dozen American soldiers were in the section this morning."

INFANTRY DOMINATES MEXICAN EL PASO

General Bell Takes Precautions Against Possible Uprising.

El Paso, Tex., May 9.—A battalion of the 20th Infantry, numbering about 850 men, was moved from Fort Bliss late this afternoon and stationed at points dominating the Mexican section of El Paso.

General Bell's troop dispositions were taken, he said, merely for precautionary purposes. In view of the tense situation, it was deemed best to leave no stone unturned that might avert trouble at this end of the international bridge.

The troops moved into the city from Fort Bliss consisted of five companies of the 20th Infantry, under command of Colonel Alfred Hasbrouck. One of these was a machine gun company.

Three companies were stationed at the stockyards, dominating the Mexican section of El Paso. One company, the machine gun outfit, was placed at the courthouse, where Colonel Hasbrouck established his headquarters. The fifth was placed at the Union Station, a short distance across the river from Juarez.

Numerous prominent Mexicans are involved in the alleged uprising, according to these reports, which also declare American civil and military officials have been investigating them for some time past. American troops along the border, it is said, are sufficiently strong to handle any disturbances.

UPRISING OF MEXICANS DUE TO-DAY, IS REPORT

American Troops Ready to Deal with Demonstrations.

San Antonio, Texas, May 9.—According to reports current here to-night American officers along the border are prepared to guard against a general Mexican uprising set for to-morrow.

Numerous prominent Mexicans are involved in the alleged uprising, according to these reports, which also declare American civil and military officials have been investigating them for some time past. American troops along the border, it is said, are sufficiently strong to handle any disturbances.

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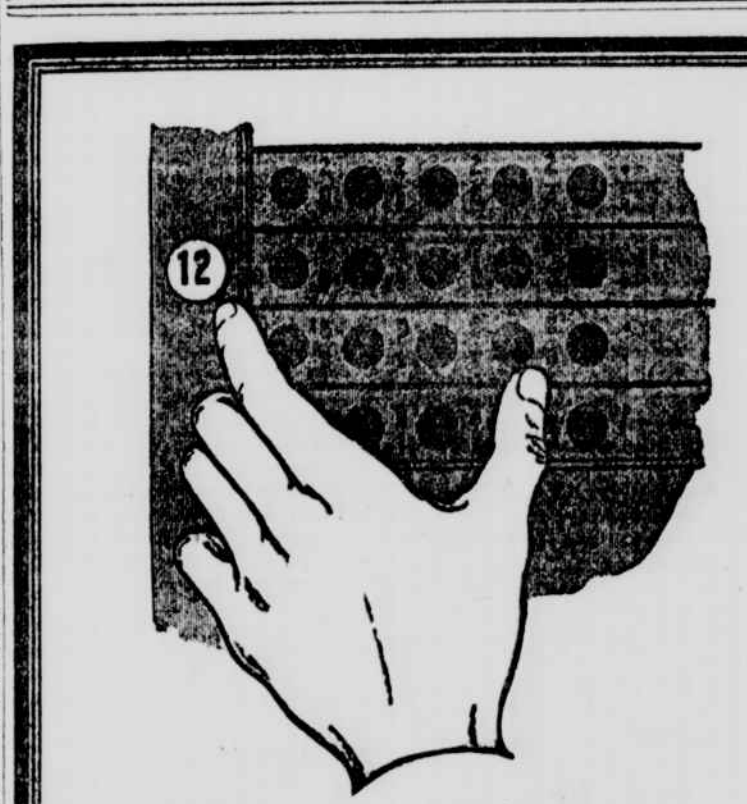
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